2010

Whitehorse Housing Adequacy Study

Yukon
Health and Social Services

This report was written by Rachel Westfall,
Senior Statistician, Yukon Bureau of Statistics,
on behalf of the Office of Social Inclusion,
Department of Health and Social Services.

For more information, contact ybsinfo@gov.yk.ca

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Individual Learning Centre
Kaushee's Place
Kwanlin Dun First Nation
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Les EssentiElles
Many Rivers
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Teen Parent Centre
Victoria Faulkner Women's Centre
Weekend Soup Kitchens
Whitehorse Food Bank
Whitehorse Housing
Youth Connex
Youth of Today Society
Yukon Association of Community Living
Yukon College Student Services
Yukon Council on Aging
Yukon Council on Disability
Yukon Government Social Assistance
Yukon Learn
Yukon Status of Women Council

For more information, please contact:

Yukon Bureau of Statistics
Executive Council Office
Government of Yukon
Box 2703, (A-8C)
Whitehorse, Yukon
Canada Y1A 2C6
Phone: 867-667-5640
Toll free (In Yukon): 1-800-661-0408, ext 5640
Email: ybsinfo@gov.yk.ca

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Foreword

I am pleased to present the 2010 Whitehorse Housing Adequacy Study. This Study provides us with critical insights into the circumstances and challenges facing those in our community who are either homeless or precariously housed.

This Study was undertaken so that we not only better understand the breadth and depth of the issues facing the homeless and the precariously housed, but also to provide us with the information all of us require in order to make informed decisions.

This report provides an in-depth look at some of the complex factors that can lead to homelessness or make obtaining affordable and accessible housing difficult. We know the lack of safe, affordable and accessible housing can affect a person's physical and mental health and their sense of connection to the community.

The Whitehorse Housing Adequacy Study is a tool for planning, as well as for learning. Those who participated did so in the hope that it would not only stimulate further questions, and discussions, but more importantly, would act as a catalyst for action.

I echo their sentiments.

Hon. Glenn Hart
Minister
Health and Social Services

Introduction

We know that housing which is safe, accessible and affordable enables households to enjoy improved life outcomes on a variety of dimensions, including:

- household wealth;
- family stability;
- mental and physical health;
- labor market participation;
- educational achievement;
- neighborhood quality; and
- community engagement.

Decent and affordable housing also contributes to the improved physical, economic, environmental and social health — the sustainability — of communities. These impacts are especially important for lower-income households and other underserved populations.[1]

The information provided by those who responded to the Whitehorse Housing Adequacy Study questionnaire not only reinforces these observations but also provides rich insight into the lived experiences behind the numbers.

The stories told and the comments made by the respondents to this study suggest their housing issues and support needs are different from the at-risk populations that many government departments already endeavour to serve through either direct funding or funded through transfers to agencies and support bodies such as Non Government Organizations (NGOs).

The results suggest that their housing needs are complex. Solutions will take careful consultation, planning and implementation to achieve, and will require the involvement of multiple players at various times and at various points.

Clearly, much work lies ahead, but this study represents a significant and unprecedented beginning.

Stuart Whitley, QC / c.r.
Deputy Minister
Health and Social Services

[1] Decision Models for Affordable Housing and Sustainable Community Development — Michael P. Johnson, H. John Heinz III School of Public Policy and Management Carnegie Mellon University, November 2006

1. Executive Summary

In recent years, many Canadian jurisdictions have set out to study homelessness and housing inadequacy in order to inform their programs and services. In Whitehorse, over the past several years, homelessness and housing inadequacy have been identified by government departments and Non Government Organizations (NGOs) as a growing concern. However, it is very difficult to fully enumerate the homeless population, and numbers are required by departments and agencies to enable them to set priorities and develop programs.

The Whitehorse Housing Adequacy Study was designed to address a long-standing need for statistical information on homelessness and housing challenges in the Whitehorse area. It provides an evidence base to guide Yukon Government and NGO (program planning).

The Yukon Government's Department of Health and Social Services worked with the Yukon Bureau of Statistics and the Yukon Anti-Poverty Coalition to design the Whitehorse Housing Adequacy Study. A housing adequacy questionnaire was developed by the Bureau of Statistics, in consultation with a number of NGOs and key government departments.

In April and May, 2010, the Yukon Bureau of Statistics and the Yukon Anti-Poverty Coalition distributed the housing adequacy questionnaire in Whitehorse. The questionnaire was made available at a number of NGOs that provide services to lower-income people and other individuals who might be at risk for housing challenges. It was also distributed by mail, with telephone follow-up, to social assistance recipients and people in the Whitehorse Housing wait-list. In addition, Indian and Northern Affairs Canada and Kwanlin Dun First Nation distributed the questionnaire to their social assistance clients in Whitehorse.

The respondents ranged in age from 14 to 90 years. Men and women were equally likely to fill out the questionnaire, and more than a quarter of the respondents had children living in their households. Around a third of the respondents self-identified as Aboriginal. Three quarters of the respondents were single, and many of these were single parents. The vast majority (75%) had lived in the Whitehorse area for five years or more, and 90% of the respondents had lived in Canada all their lives. Of the respondents who provided us with their gross household annual income for the past year, 58% had an income under $20,000.

The questionnaire was completed by 107 individuals who were homeless, or staying somewhere temporarily without paying rent, as well as 641 other people who were housed. Most respondents faced various housing challenges. For instance, some housed respondents were staying in hotel rooms or other temporary accommodations, while others were living in unsafe, dilapidated, overcrowded or unaffordable housing.

Respondents who were not raising children (either they had no children, or their children lived elsewhere) and those who were Aboriginal, under age 25, or living on a household income under $20,000 in the past year, were significantly more likely than other respondents to be homeless.

For those who were housed, excessive shelter costs were associated with youth, poverty, and single parenthood, though social assistance rent subsidies eliminated the difference for single parents.

Seniors were significantly more likely to be living in overcrowded dwellings than other households, according to the National Occupancy Standard.

An over-all measure of housing stress which incorporated monetary factors as well as concerns about housing safety, adequacy and quality, suggested that Aboriginal respondents, single parents, respondents living with children, those under age 65, and women were most vulnerable.

Only 10% of the respondents said they felt they had a lot of choice in where they lived, and 9% felt they had some choice. While 12% were neutral, 22% said their choices were kind of limited, and 43% felt their choices were extremely limited.

A number of factors appeared to be limiting that choice. First and foremost, 58% of the respondents said it was hard to find affordable rental accommodations, and 50% said it was hard to find any vacancies. Forty-six percent of the respondents said they couldn't afford the deposit and the first / last month's rent.

Other common factors that limited the respondents' choice in where they lived included transportation issues, being a smoker, having pets, being on social assistance, and having children. These were all factors which made it harder to find a landlord who was willing to accept the respondents as tenants. Also, some respondents said they need supported or accessible housing. Others were unable to get a letter of reference from a landlord, or were held back by some landlords' requirement for a criminal record check.

Some respondents mentioned other challenges, such as difficulty finding a place that meets their specific needs, discrimination or prejudice on the part of landlords, financial concerns, and long wait lists for affordable housing.

The men and women who completed the housing adequacy questionnaire were along a continuum, from adequately housed to absolutely homeless. The information they provided, along with their final comments, suggested that nearly all the respondents wanted the same things: housing that is affordable, stable, safe, in decent repair, and accommodating of their personal circumstances and special requirements. And yet, very few of the respondents had been able to achieve that goal. The challenge for governmental and NGOs will be to help bridge that gap.

2. Methodology

The cost of buying a home in Whitehorse is prohibitive for many lower-income households. Meanwhile, rental accommodations can be difficult to find, with the vacancy rate sitting at 1.7% in March and 0.6% in June, 2010.[2] In addition, personal challenges or societal biases can make it difficult for some individuals and families to find a place to rent, or to avoid eviction when they do have accommodations.

The Whitehorse Housing Adequacy Study was designed to address a long-standing need for statistical information on homelessness and housing challenges in the Whitehorse area. Its intention is to provide an evidence base to guide territorial government and non-profit agency program planning.

The Yukon Government's Department of Health and Social Services worked with the Yukon Bureau of Statistics and the Yukon Anti-Poverty Coalition to design the study and collect information on housing adequacy issues in Whitehorse. A housing adequacy questionnaire was developed by the Bureau of Statistics, in consultation with a number of non-profit organisations and key government departments.

The questionnaire was distributed from early April until mid-May, 2010, in the following ways:

- By mail, with telephone follow-up by the Bureau of Statistics, to Yukon Government social assistance recipients;
- By mail, with telephone follow-up by the Bureau of Statistics, to individuals on the Whitehorse Housing waitlist;
- By hand or by mail, by Indian and Northern Affairs Canada, to INAC social assistance recipients living in Whitehorse;
- By hand, by Kwanlin Dun First Nation, to KDFN social assistance recipients;
- By hand, with the option of having assistance in filling out the questionnaire, at around 30 non-profit agencies which provide services to Whitehorse residents who may be vulnerable to housing challenges.[3] This aspect of the survey delivery was co-ordinated by the Yukon Anti-Poverty Coalition.

The study provides us with a profile of Whitehorse residents who are facing housing challenges. It is not intended to be representative of the whole Whitehorse population; rather, it's a snapshot of a vulnerable sub-population. Regarding homelessness, it identifies the number of individuals who were without housing at the time they filled out the questionnaire. Full enumeration of the homeless population would be a near-impossible task. The study was designed to reach as much of the homeless population as possible.

[2] Yukon Rent Survey, June 2010. Yukon Bureau of Statistics. www.eco.gov.yk.ca/stats/pdf/rent_jun10.pdf

[3] See Appendix 1 for the full list of distribution sites.

3. Summary Statistics

The questionnaire was filled out by 748 individuals. The form number, date and country of birth, and other unique identifiers enabled us to find a small number of duplicate forms, which we removed from the dataset.

The respondents ranged in age from 14 to 90 years; the median age was 44. Men and women were equally likely to fill out the questionnaire, and over a quarter of the respondents had children living in their households. Around a third of the respondents were Aboriginal. Three quarters of the respondents were single, and many of these were single parents. The vast majority (75%) had lived in the Whitehorse area for five years or more, and 90% of the respondents had lived in Canada all their lives. Of the respondents who provided us with their gross household annual income for the past year, 58% had an income under $20,000.

In all, 107 respondents (14%) were homeless at the time they filled out the questionnaire. Some were camping or staying in emergency shelters, while others were living in abandoned buildings or vehicles, couch-surfing, or staying temporarily with family or friends. Of the respondents who were housed, 86% were renters.

Many respondents were unable to report their gross household income, or they chose not to provide that information. Of those who provided income information, the vast majority (81%) spent 30% or more of their gross household income on their rent or mortgage (the Shelter Cost to Income Ratio). However, once this was adjusted by subtracting the amount of rent that they said Social Assistance paid for, only 28% of the housed respondents had a Shelter Cost to Income Ratio of 30% or greater. This suggests that Social Assistance greatly mitigates the impact of the high cost of rent for many lower income households.

Overcrowding did not appear to be a huge problem for the respondent group, as 74% of the housed respondents were not living in overcrowded conditions according to the National Occupancy Standard. Nonetheless, 26% of the respondents were overcrowded by national standards. Similarly, 27% of the housed respondents said they had 'not enough space' and 11% described their dwelling as 'extremely crowded.'

Housing challenges

A number of respondents shared laundry facilities, the bathroom, or the kitchen where they lived. Meanwhile, some respondents lacked basic amenities such as laundry facilities (16%), running water (8%), a kitchen (7%), an indoor bathroom (7%), or electricity (5%).

Thirty percent of the respondents rated the condition of their current housing as 'excellent' or 'very good'; the remaining 70% of respondents rated their housing more poorly. Sixty-one percent of respondents identified major repair or safety concerns, and most of these respondents reported multiple concerns. Mould, mildew and dampness were most commonly reported (29%). Other common problems included plumbing problems (25%), cracks in the walls or ceiling (23%), wiring or electrical problems (21%), mice or insects (19%), and a lack of heat in the winter (19%). Still others included no working smoke alarm (17%), broken windows (17%), rotting floors (16%), leaking roofs (14%), safety hazards (13%), broken furnaces (8%), and frozen pipes or drains (6%).

Fifty-four percent of the respondents identified other concerns about their home or neighbourhood. Thirty-three percent said their neighbourhood was noisy. Other concerns included unsafe alcohol or drug use by housemates or neighbours (29%), theft (23%), violence or threats in the home or neighbourhood (21%), feeling threatened or unsafe in the home (20%), and family or friends doing things that could get the respondent in trouble, or lead to an eviction (12%).

Financial concerns were common among the respondents. Seventy-one percent of the respondents had at least one of the following challenges: running short of grocery money (57%), having a hard time paying utility bills (28%), difficulty paying the rent on time (22%), finding a reliable room-mate (11%), or other financial concerns (27%) such as unemployment, under-employment, outstanding debt or bills, and the high cost of rent.

Only 10% of the respondents said they felt they had a lot of choice in where they lived, and 9% felt they had some choice. While 12% were neutral, 22% said their choices were kind of limited, and 43% felt their choices were extremely limited.

A number of factors appeared to be limiting that choice. First and foremost, 58% of the respondents said it's hard to find affordable rental accommodations, and 50% said it's hard to find any vacancies. Forty-six percent of the respondents said they can't afford the deposit and the first / last month's rent. Other common factors that limited the respondents' choice in where they lived included transportation issues (37%), being a smoker (28%), having pets (28%), being on social assistance (23%), and having children (21%). These were all factors which made it harder to find a landlord who was willing to accept the respondents as tenants. Also, some respondents said they need supported housing (14%) or accessible housing (14%). Others are unable to get a letter of reference from a landlord (12%), or are held back by some landlords' requirement for a criminal record check (10%). A few respondents said they couldn't rent their own place because they are too young (4%).

Some respondents mentioned other challenges, such as difficulty finding a place to meet their specific needs, discrimination or prejudice on the part of landlords, financial concerns, and long wait lists for affordable housing.

Cumulative housing stress

Only 3% of the respondents reported no housing challenges; they were adequately housed, their Social Assistance-adjusted housing cost less than 30% of their gross household income, and they did not identify any major repairs needed or safety or financial concerns. All the other respondents had at least one housing challenge, and the vast majority had multiple challenges.

For respondents with housing challenges, multiple factors often come into play. They may be spending at least 30% of their gross household income on their housing. They may be living in an overcrowded dwelling, or there could be repairs needed on the dwelling, as well as safety and financial concerns. In some cases, they were entirely without housing at the time they completed the questionnaire.

The men and women who completed the housing adequacy questionnaire were along a continuum from adequately housed to absolutely homeless. The information they provided, along with their final comments, suggested that nearly all the respondents wanted the same things: housing that is affordable, stable, safe, in decent repair, and accommodating of their personal circumstances and special requirements. And yet, so few of the respondents had been able to achieve that goal.

4. Synopsis of the Main Findings

Housing adequacy is a complex issue involving multiple factors. Government programs, the private housing market, and the tenants themselves all play a role. When we try to understand how to best address a housing adequacy problem, it is hard to know where to start.

Here, several of the study's main findings are highlighted.

This questionnaire has shed light on a variety of challenges: some personal (such as one's ability to manage finances or retain rental accommodation), some private-sector (such as a shortage of available rental housing, preferential selection of tenants who don't have particular needs, and the high cost of rental accommodations), and some in the area of government programs (such as a lack of supported housing). It has also illustrated some things that are working well, such as the Social Assistance rent subsidy, which is a portable subsidy, and is therefore useable for private-sector accommodation and is not dependent on the limited stock of social housing.

The study identified a wide range of reasons why respondents find it difficult to obtain suitable housing. These reasons range from the high cost of housing and lack of availability of rental units, to difficulty finding housing that meets their specific needs (as parents, as pet owners, or as persons with disabilities, for example).

The questionnaire was completed by 107 individuals who were homeless, or staying somewhere temporarily where they didn't pay any rent. Most of these individuals relied on a variety of innovative strategies for finding shelter, rather than occupying beds in a homeless shelter. For instance, people were camping, squatting in abandoned buildings, or couch-surfing. This can make homeless individuals difficult to identify, locate, or target with programs and services aimed at helping them get adequate housing.

It is sometimes difficult to identify whose responsibility it is to provide suitable housing for a particular client. For instance, many of the respondents to the questionnaire are members of a Yukon First Nation, and the responsibility for housing may therefore sit with Indian and Northern Affairs Canada (INAC) or their individual First Nation. For others, the responsibility for housing lies with the Yukon Government. Within the Yukon Government, housing may be addressed by Whitehorse Housing, or by Social Services. Some special needs clients, such as those with mental health or addictions issues, and those with disabilities such as FASD, may fall between the cracks.

5. In-depth Analysis

While the summary statistics tell us about key issues that were faced by many of the people who filled out the questionnaire, a more in-depth analysis can help us to understand the demographic factors that were related to housing challenges.

This section of the report describes the increased odds that certain groups of respondents (for instance youth, women, or single parents) experienced challenges such as homelessness, excessive shelter costs, or overcrowding.

A. Homelessness

For the purpose of this analysis, homelessness includes those respondents who either had no home at the time of the survey, or were temporarily housed somewhere (such as at a shelter, squat or a couch-surfing situation) where they didn't pay any rent. This included 14% of the respondents (107).

Statistically significant associations with being homeless at the time of the survey included:

- Respondents who had children under 18 years of age who didn't currently live with the respondent
- Respondents who self-identified as Aboriginal
- Respondents who had no children living with them
- Youth
- Respondents who were not single parents
- Respondents reporting under $20,000 gross household income in the past year

Respondents who had children under 18 years of age, yet those children didn't live with them at the time of the survey, were five times more likely to be homeless than other respondents who had children (95% confidence interval: 2.5 to 10.2).[4] This association was significant to the 0.001 level.[5]

Respondents who self-identified as Aboriginal were 3.9 times more likely to be homeless than those who did not (95% confidence interval: 2.5 – 6.1). This association was significant at the 0.001 level.

Respondents who had no children under the age of 18, or whose children lived elsewhere, were 3.4 times more likely to be homeless than those respondents who had children living with them (95% confidence interval: 1.8 – 6.3). This association was significant at the 0.001 level.

Respondents who were under the age of 25 were 2.1 times more likely to be homeless than older respondents (95% confidence interval: 1.2 – 3.6). This association was significant at the 0.05 level.

[4] Odds ratios tell us the strength of the relationship between two variables, such as being male and being homeless. The larger the odds ratio value, the stronger the relationship.

[5] The significance of the finding was determined using the Chi Square test. The Chi Square test compares observed results to expected results to determine the significance of differences between categories, such as male/female and homeless/housed.

Respondents who were not single parents were 1.9 times more likely to be homeless than single parents (95% confidence interval: 1.0 to 3.8). This association was significant at the 0.05 level.

Respondents reporting under $20,000 gross household income in the past year were twice as likely to be homeless than respondents who reported a higher household income (95% confidence level: 1 – 3.7). This association was significant at the 0.05 level.

The following characteristics were not significantly associated with homelessness: sex, age over 64, and gross household income under $30,000 in the past year.

B. Shelter Cost to Income Ratios

The shelter cost to income ratio (STIR) is calculated by dividing the household's monthly rent or mortgage cost by the gross household income for the month. Housing costs are considered excessive when the STIR is at least 0.3, or 30% of the household's gross income. Eighty-one percent (373) of the housed survey respondents for whom the STIR could be estimated had STIR values of at least 0.3.

Statistically significant associations with a STIR value or at least 0.3 included:

- Household gross annual income of less than $30,000
- Household gross annual income of less than $20,000
- Respondents under age 65
- Single parents

Respondents reporting a household annual income of less than $30,000 were 7.1 times more likely to have a STIR value of at least 0.3 than wealthier households (95% confidence interval: 4.0 – 12.4). This association was significant at the 0.001 level.

Respondents reporting a household annual income of less than $20,000 were 4.2 times more likely to have a STIR value of at least 0.3 than wealthier households (95% confidence interval: 2.3 – 7.4). This association was significant at the 0.001 level.

Respondents under age 65 were 3.8 times as likely to have a STIR value of at least 0.3, as compared to seniors (95% confidence interval: 1.8 – 7.8). This association was significant at the 0.001 level.

Single parents were 2.1 times more likely than other respondents to have a STIR value of at least 0.3 (95% confidence interval: 1.1 – 4.2). This association was significant at the 0.05 level.

The following characteristics were not significantly associated with having a STIR value of at least 0.3: sex, under 25 years of age, having kids under 17 in the household, having kids under 17 who lived elsewhere, and self-identifying as Aboriginal.

C. Social Assistance — Adjusted Shelter Cost to Income Ratios

Many respondents reported that their rent was paid in part by Social Assistance. Their shelter cost to income ratios shifted, sometimes dramatically, when the Social Assistance rent subsidy was accounted for. After adjusting for the Social Assistance rent subsidy, the proportion of respondents with a STIR of at least 0.3 fell from 81% to 28% (127 respondents).

Statistically significant associations with a SA-adjusted STIR of at least 0.3 included:

- Youth
- Seniors
- Household gross annual income of more than $20,000
- Household gross annual income of more than $30,000

Youth (under age 25) were 2.3 times more likely than other respondents to have an SA-adjusted STIR of at least 0.3 (95% confidence interval: 1.3 to 4.2). This association was significant to the 0.01 level.

Seniors (age 65 and older) were 2.2 times more likely than other respondents to have an SA-adjusted STIR value of at least 0.3 (95% confidence interval: 1.1 to 4.4). This association was significant to the 0.05 level.

Respondents who reported a gross household annual income of $20,000 or higher were 1.9 times as likely than other respondents to have an SA-adjusted STIR value of at least 0.3 (95% confidence interval: 1.2 to 3.1). This association was significant to the 0.01 level.

Respondents who reported a gross household annual income of $30,000 or higher were 1.8 times as likely than other respondents to have an SA-adjusted STIR value of at least 0.3 (95% confidence interval: 1.0 to 3.0). This association was significant to the 0.05 level.

The following characteristics were not significantly associated with having an SA-adjusted STIR value of at least 0.3: sex, being a single parent, having children under 17 in the household, having children under 17 who lived elsewhere, and self-identifying as Aboriginal.

D. Overcrowding

The National Occupancy Standard defines the number of bedrooms that are suitable for a family of any given size. According to the Standard, one bedroom is required for each unattached adult, each couple, each same-sex pair of children, and each additional unpaired child, with the exception that a pair of opposite-sex children aged 0–4 years may share a bedroom.

Bedroom requirements were estimated from the information the respondents provided about the type of household (i.e., single person living alone, couple, or single parent family). The number of bedrooms in the household was then subtracted from the room requirement estimate. If the result was 0 or a positive number, the dwelling was considered to have adequate or extra space. If the result was a negative number, the dwelling was considered overcrowded.

Seniors were 2.1 times more likely than other respondents to live in overcrowded dwellings (95% confidence interval: 1.1 to 3.9). This association was significant to the 0.05 level.

There were no other statistically significant associations with overcrowding.

E. Housing Stress

The questionnaire gathered information on a number of factors related to housing stress, including homelessness, home repairs needed, safety concerns, financial concerns, the shelter to income ratio, and overcrowding. This information was combined to generate a housing stress index, which gives a rough estimate of the degree to which each respondent is burdened with housing difficulties. The index scores ranged from 0 (no housing stressors reported) to 40 (severe housing stress and / or homelessness).

Statistically significant associations with housing stress included:

- Respondents who self-identified as Aboriginal
- Single parents
- Respondents living with children
- Respondents under age 65
- Females

Respondents who self-identified as Aboriginal were 3.4 times more likely than other respondents to have a housing stress index score of five or greater (95% confidence interval: 2.2 – 5.2). Aboriginal respondents were also three times more likely than other respondents to have a housing stress index score of 10 or greater (95% confidence interval: 2.2 – 4.0). Both of these associations were significant to the 0.001 level.

Single parents were 2.3 times more likely than other respondents to have a housing stress index score of five or greater (95% confidence interval: 1.3 – 3.9). This association was significant to the 0.01 level. Also, single parents were 2.3 times more likely than other respondents to have a housing stress index score of 10 or greater (95% confidence interval: 1.6 – 3.4). This association was significant to the 0.0001 level.

Respondents from households with children under age 18 were 2.1 times more likely than other respondents to have a housing stress index score of five or greater, as well as an index score of 10 or greater (95% confidence interval: 1.4 to 3.3). These associations were significant to the 0.001 level.

Respondents under the age of 65 were 1.9 times more likely than seniors respondents to have a housing stress index score of five or greater (95% confidence interval: 1.0 – 3.5). This association was significant to the 0.05 level. Additionally, respondents under the age of 65 were 2.9 times more likely than seniors to have a housing stress index score of 10 or greater (95% confidence interval: 1.5 – 5.6). This association was significant to the 0.001 level.

Female respondents were 1.5 times more likely than males to have a housing stress index score of five or greater (95% confidence interval: 1.0 – 2.1). Also, females were 1.4 times more likely than males to have a housing stress index score of 10 or greater (95% confidence interval: 1.1 – 1.9). Both of these associations were significant to the 0.05 level.

The following characteristics were not significantly associated with housing stress index scores of five or greater, or 10 or greater: youth, single persons, and having a household income under $30,000 or under $20,000.

F. Household Composition

a. Single parents

Single parents whose children lived with them comprised 17.5% of the respondents (131). Statistically significant associations with being a single parent included:

- Females
- Household annual income of at least $20,000

Female respondents were four times more likely than males to be single-parenting (95% confidence interval: 2.6 – 6.2). This association was significant at the 0.001 level.

Respondents with a household gross annual income of at least $20,000 were 1.9 times more likely to be single-parenting than respondents reporting a lower income (95% confidence interval: 1.2 – 3.0). This association was significant at the 0.01 level.

As noted above, single parents were less likely to be homeless, and more likely to have a shelter cost to income ratio greater than 0.3, than other respondents.

The following characteristics were not significantly associated with being a single parent: being under 25 or over 64 years old, self-identifying as Aboriginal, and having a gross household annual income of at least $30,000.

b. Single persons

Single persons, either with children or without, comprised 77% of the respondents (555). Statistically significant associations with being single included:

- Household gross annual income less than $20,000
- Household gross annual income less than $30,000
- Self-identifying as non-Aboriginal
- Age 25 and older

Respondents who reported a gross annual household income of less than $20,000 were 5.8 times more likely to be single than other respondents (95% confidence interval: 3.5 – 9.6). This association was significant at the 0.001 level.

Respondents who reported a gross annual household income of less than $30,000 were 4.8 times more likely to be single than other respondents (95% confidence interval: 2.9 – 7.8). This association was significant at the 0.001 level.

Non-Aboriginal respondents were two times more likely to be single than Aboriginal respondents (95% confidence interval: 1.4 – 2.8). This association was significant at the 0.001 level.

Respondents who were 25 or older were 1.7 times more likely to be single than younger respondents (95% confidence interval: 1.0 to 2.7). This association was significant at the 0.05 level.

The following characteristics were not significantly associated with being single: sex, and being over 64 years of age.

c. Respondents who lived with children under age 18

Twenty-eight percent of the respondents (202) were the parents or guardians of children under 18 years of age who lived with them. Statistically significant associations with having children to care for in the household included:

- Household annual income of at least $20,000
- Respondents under age 65
- Females
- Household annual income of at least $30,000

Respondents who reported a gross annual household income of at least $20,000 were 4.1 times more likely than lower income households to be the parents or guardians of children under age 18 who lived with them (95% confidence interval: 2.7 – 6.3). This association was significant at the 0.001 level.

Respondents under age 65 were 3.6 times more likely than seniors to be the parents or guardians of children under age 18 who lived with them (95% confidence interval: 1.4 – 9.3). This association was significant at the 0.01 level.

Females were 2.7 times more likely than males to be the parents or guardians of children under age 18 who lived with them (95% confidence interval: 1.9 – 3.8). This association was significant at the 0.001 level.

Respondents who reported a gross annual household income of at least $30,000 were 2.6 times more likely than lower income households to be the parents or guardians of children under age 18 who lived with them (95% confidence interval: 1.6 – 4.0). This association was significant at the 0.001 level.

The following characteristics were not significantly associated with being the parents or guardians of children under age 18 who lived with them: being under 25 years old, and self-identifying as Aboriginal.

d. Respondents with children who lived elsewhere

Of the 275 respondents who said they had children under age 18, 28% (76) said they had children who didn't live with them. Statistically significant associations with having children under age 18 who lived elsewhere included:

- Household annual income of less than $20,000
- Males
- Respondents aged 25 and older
- Household annual income of less than $30,000
- Self-identifying as Aboriginal

Parents with a gross household annual income of less than $20,000 were 4.7 times more likely than wealthier households to say their children under age 18 don't live with them (95% confidence interval: 2.2 – 10.0). This association was significant at the 0.001 level.

Male parents were 4.1 times more likely than female parents to say they had children under age 18 who don't live with them (95% confidence interval: 2.3 – 7.1). This association was significant at the 0.001 level.

Respondents aged 25 and older were four times more likely than youth who had children to say their children under age 18 don't live with them (95% confidence interval: 1.2 – 13.5). This association was significant at the 0.05 level.

Parents with a gross household annual income of less than $30,000 were 3.4 times more likely than wealthier households to say their children under age 18 don't live with them (95% confidence interval: 1.3 – 8.6). This association was significant at the 0.01 level.

Aboriginal respondents were 2.2 times more likely than other respondents to say they had children under age 18 who don't live with them (95% confidence interval: 1.3 to 3.8). This association was significant at the 0.01 level.

APPENDIX 1. Distribution of the Whitehorse Housing Adequacy Questionnaire

Yukon Bureau of Statistics distribution:

Yukon Government Social Assistance current recipients

Whitehorse Housing wait list

Indian and Northern Affairs Canada distribution:

INAC Social Assistance recipients living in Whitehorse

Kwanlin Dun First Nation distribution:

KDFN Social Assistance recipients living in Whitehorse

Yukon Anti-Poverty Coalition distribution:

Association Franco-Yukonnaise / Carrefour Immigration

Beez Kneez Hostel

Blood Ties Four Directions

Boys and Girls Club

Committee on Abuse in Residential Schools Society

Challenge

Fetal Alcohol Syndrome Society of Yukon

Filipino Community

Golden Age Foot Clinic

Grey Mountain Housing

Individual Learning Centre

Kaushee's Place

Kwanlin Dun First Nation

Learning Disabilities Association of Yukon

Les EssentiElles

Many Rivers

Outreach Van

Salvation Army

Skookum Jim's

Second Opinion Society

Northern Cultural Expressions Society (formerly Sundog Carving Program)

Teen Parent Centre

Victoria Faulkner Women's Centre

Weekend Soup Kitchens

Whitehorse Food Bank

Youth Connex

Youth of Today Society

Yukon Association of Community Living

Yukon College Student Services

Yukon Council on Aging

Yukon Council on Disability

Yukon Learn

APPENDIX 2. Data Tables — Frequency of Responses

This Appendix contains data tables which summarize all the responses to the questionnaire. It includes information on respondent demographics (such as age, gender, family type and ethnicity), as well as information on housing.

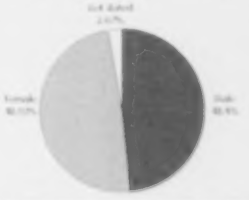
A. Respondent Profile

Age distribution of respondents (age_A)

Youngest	Oldest	Mean Age	Median Age
14	90	43	44

	Frequency	Percent
14 to 24	97	12.97
25 to 34	140	18.72
35 to 44	125	16.71
45 to 54	177	23.66
55 to 64	130	17.38
65 and up	49	6.55
Not stated	30	4.01

Q15 ⇨ You are: (male or female)



	Frequency	Percent
Male	362	48.4
Female	366	48.93
Not stated	20	2.67

Family type (from Q16 and Q17_1)

	Frequency	Percent
couple no kids	96	12.83
couple with kids	70	9.36
single no kids	434	58.02
single with kids	131	17.51
Not stated	17	2.27

Households with kids aged 0–17 (from Q17)

	Frequency	Percent
No kids aged 0–17	544	72.73
Yes kids aged 0–17	204	27.27

Q18 ⇨ Are you Aboriginal?

	Frequency	Percent
No	460	61.5
Yes, Yukon FN	165	22.06
Yes, Other FN, Inuit, Native	57	7.62
Yes, Metis, mixed	41	5.48
Not stated	25	3.34

Combined responses — Aboriginal

	Frequency	Percent
No	460	61.5
Yes	263	35.16
Not stated	25	3.34

Respondents who are currently homeless or staying somewhere temporarily where they don't pay any rent (From SKIP1)

	Frequency	Percent
Homeless	107	14.3
Currently housed	641	85.7

Q10 ⇨ How long have you lived in the Whitehorse area?

	Frequency	Percent
Less than 6 months	22	2.94
6 months to 1 year	29	3.88
Between 1 and 2 years	40	5.35
Between 2 and 5 years	89	11.9
Between 5 and 10 years	95	12.7
More than 10 years	318	42.51
All my life	151	20.19
Not stated	4	0.53

Q11 ⇨ How long have you lived in the Yukon?

	Frequency	Percent
Less than 6 months	16	2.14
6 months to 1 year	23	3.07
Between 1 and 2 years	32	4.28
Between 2 and 5 years	65	8.69
Between 5 and 10 years	67	8.96
More than 10 years	327	43.72
All my life	216	28.88
Not stated	2	0.27

Q12 ⇨ How long have you lived in Canada?

	Frequency	Percent
Less than 6 months	6	0.8
6 months to 1 year	0	0
Between 1 and 2 years	4	0.53
Between 2 and 5 years	5	0.67
Between 5 and 10 years	6	0.8
More than 10 years	44	5.88
All my life	674	90.11
Not stated	9	1.2

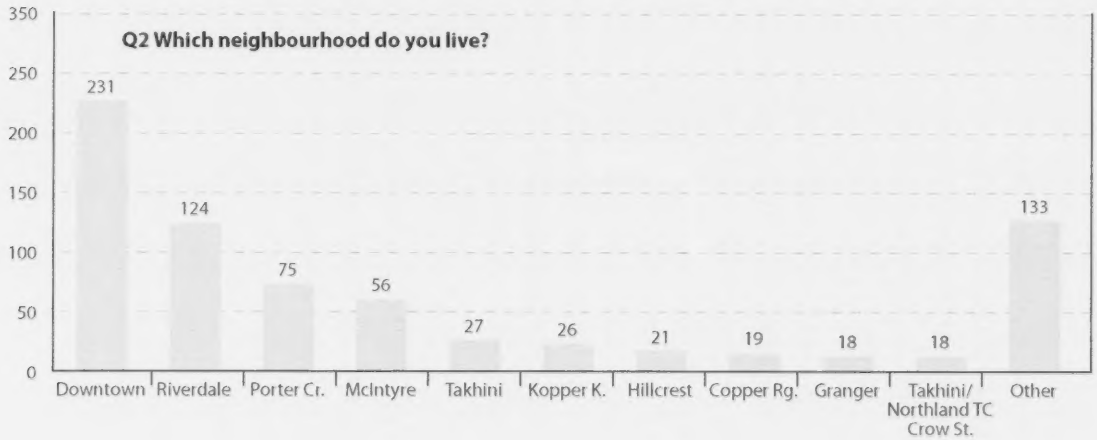
Q1 ⇨ What type of housing do you currently live in?

	Frequency	Percent
Apartment	134	17.91
House, townhouse, duplex	130	17.38
Mobile home	82	10.96
Room in house or apartment	81	10.83
Subsidized housing	68	9.09
Hotel / motel room	46	6.15
Suite in house	41	5.48
Temporarily with family, friends	36	4.81
Cabin	30	4.01
Emergency shelter	23	3.07
Other	16	2.14
Camper, van, bus, vehicle	13	1.74
Couch surfing	9	1.2
Group home	7	0.94
Supported housing	7	0.94
Tent	6	0.8
Squat / abandoned building	6	0.8
Student residence	4	0.53
Approved home	3	0.4
No housing	3	0.4
Foster home	1	0.13
Not stated	2	0.27

"Other" includes: skid shack, store room in a shop, halfway house, hostel, nursing home, suite behind a garage, suite attached to a storage shed, rented room in a trailer, correctional centre, mattress and tarp.

Q2 ⇨ Which neighbourhood do you live in?

	Frequency	Percent
Downtown	231	30.88
Riverdale	124	16.58
Porter Creek	75	10.03
McIntyre	56	7.49
Takhini	27	3.61
Kopper King	26	3.48
Hillcrest	21	2.81
Copper Ridge	19	2.54
Granger	18	2.41
Takhini / Northland Trailer courts / Crow St.	18	2.41
Other — outside city limits	15	2.01
Crestview / Hidden Valley / MacPherson	12	1.6
Arkell	11	1.47
Mary Lake / Wolf Creek / Mount Sima / McRae	11	1.47
Lobird	10	1.34
Marsh Lake / Judas Creek	9	1.2
Carcross Corner / Carcross Road / Golden Horn	9	1.2
College	7	0.94
Hotsprings Road / Takhini River Road	6	0.8
Marwell	4	0.53
Squatters Road	4	0.53
Mayo Road / Burma Road	4	0.53
Various locations and / or bush camping	4	0.53
Fish Lake Road	3	0.4
Logan	2	0.27
Other trailer court	2	0.27
Not stated	20	2.67



Gross household annual income distribution (from Q20)

	Frequency	Percent
less than $1200	8	1.07
$1200 – $9999	78	10.43
$10,000 – $19,999	175	23.4
$20,000 – $29,999	81	10.83
$30,000 – $39,999	51	6.82
$40,000 – $49,999	23	3.07
$50,000 – $59,999	15	2.01
$60,000 and up	17	2.27
Not stated	300	40.11

B. Housing issues

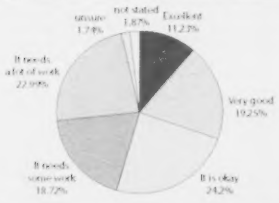
The questionnaire collected information on a number of housing challenges. We asked about things such as running water, electricity and bathroom facilities in the home, repair needs, safety concerns, financial concerns, and things which limited housing choice. We also collected information that allowed us to calculate the Shelter Cost to Income Ratio (a straight-forward way of estimating excessive shelter costs), and we obtained information on overcrowding.

A combination of these measures of housing stress gave us a score, between 0 and 40, which allowed us to see who was adequately housed, and who faced severe housing challenges.

Q3 ⇨ Where you currently live or stay, do you have any of the following limitations?

	Frequency	Percent
Shared laundry facilities	271	37%
Shared bathroom	147	20%
Shared kitchen	146	20%
No laundry services	117	16%
No running water	56	8%
No kitchen or cooking facilities	53	7%
No indoor bathroom	53	7%
No electricity	34	5%
None identified	327	44%

Q4 ⇨ Overall, how would you rate the condition of your current housing?



	Frequency	Percent
Excellent	84	11.23
Very good	144	19.25
It is okay	181	24.2
It needs some work	140	18.72
It needs a lot of work	172	22.99
Unsure	13	1.74
Not stated	14	1.87

Q5 ⇨ Where you currently live or stay, do you have any of the following concerns?

Number of items selected, out of 13	Frequency	Percent
0	294	39.3
1	110	14.71
2	71	9.49
3	79	10.56
4	47	6.28
5	45	6.02
6	31	4.14
7	27	3.61
8	16	2.14
9	9	1.2
10	8	1.07
11	4	0.53
12	6	0.8
13	1	0.13

	Frequency	Percent
Mould, mildew or damp walls and ceiling	217	29%
Leaky taps or pipes, or other plumbing problems	181	25%
Cracks in the walls or ceiling	173	23%
Broken lights, switches, outlets, or bad wiring	154	21%
Mice or insect problems	142	19%
Lack of heat in winter	137	19%
No working smoke alarm	127	17%
Cracked or broken windows	126	17%
Rotting or sagging floors	120	16%
Leaky roof	105	14%
Potential safety hazards (broken steps, etc.	93	13%
Broken or unreliable furnace	59	8%
Frozen pipes or drains	41	6%
None identified	289	39%

Q6 ⇨ Where you currently live or stay, do you have any of the following concerns?

Number of items selected, out of 6	Frequency	Percent
0	345	46.12
1	143	19.12
2	89	11.9
3	57	7.62
4	53	7.09
5	38	5.08
6	23	3.07

Frequency	Percent	
Noisy neighbourhood (traffic or other activity)	246	33%
Unsafe drug or alcohol use by housemates or neighbours	211	29%
I have had things stolen from me where I currently live or stay	169	23%
Violence or threats in the home or neighbourhood	157	21%
I have felt threatened or unsafe where I currently live or stay	151	20%
Sometimes my family or friends do things that get me in trouble, or could get me evicted	86	12%
None identified	340	46%

Q7 ⇨ Do you have any of the following financial concerns?

Number of items selected, out of 5	Frequency	Percent
0	214	28.61
1	227	30.35
2	136	18.18
3	108	14.44
4	51	6.82
5	12	1.6

	Frequency	Percent
Sometimes I run short of grocery money	418	57%
Sometimes I have a hard time paying utility bills	205	28%
Sometimes I can't pay my rent on time	159	22%
I have a hard time finding a reliable room-mate to help pay bills	82	11%
I have other financial concerns (select to specify)	200	27%
None identified	213	29%

Q7 ⇨ 'Other' financial concerns

	Frequency	Percent
Other household and occasional expenses	75	40%
Unemployment, underemployment, SA problems	54	29%
Debt, bills	39	21%
Rent is too high	19	10%
Total	187	
Off-topic responses	*13*	

Q8 ⇨ To what extent do you feel that you have real choice in terms of where you live?

	Frequency	Percent
I feel that I have a lot of choice	71	10%
I feel that I have some choice	66	9%
Neutral / don't know	89	12%
I feel that my choices are kind of limited	166	22%
I feel that my choices are very limited	314	43%
Not stated	32	4%

Q9 ⇨ What is limiting your choices in terms of where you live?

Number of items selected, out of 14	Frequency	Percent
0	118	15.78
1	83	11.1
2	83	11.1
3	100	13.37
4	78	10.43
5	102	13.64
6	76	10.16
7	50	6.68
8	34	4.55
9	11	1.47
10	9	1.2
11	3	0.4
13	1	0.13

	Frequency	Percent
It's hard to find a place where I can afford to pay the rent	435	58%
It's hard to find any vacancies	376	50%
I can't afford the deposit and first / last month's rent	343	46%
Transportation is an issue for me, and I need to live near work / school / shopping	275	37%
I am a smoker, and some places don't allow smoking	215	29%
I have pets, and some places don't allow pets	206	28%
I can't find a landlord who will take me because I'm on social assistance	171	23%
I have children, and some places don't allow children	158	21%
I need supported housing	108	14%
I have a physical disability and I need accessible housing	103	14%
I can't get a letter of reference from a landlord	90	12%
Some landlords require a criminal record check, which takes time and costs money	79	11%
I can't rent my own place because I am too young	26	4%
Other (select to specify)	94	13%
None identified	118	16%

Q9 ⇨ 'Other' responses

	Frequency	Percent
It's hard to find a place that meets the respondent's requirements for location, size, privacy, and other specific needs	27	33%
Discrimination (racism, ageism, ableism, appearance, family type)	20	24%
Miscellaneous financial concerns — lack of employment, student, or credit check	12	14%
Personal, family or health reasons	7	8%
Long waiting lists	5	6%
Housing instability	4	5%
Alcohol or drug use	4	5%
Mental instability or disability	2	2%
Landlords charge more if you are on SA	2	2%
Total	83	

Q21 ⇨ Do you rent or own your current housing?

	Frequency	Percent
I am a renter	550	86.48
I own my home	42	6.60
Partner / family owns the home	22	3.46
Own the home, pay pad rent / condo fees	17	2.67
Other	5	0.79
Not stated or not applicable	112	

Rent distribution (from Q22)

	Frequency	Percent
$0 – $299 monthly	20	3.61
$300 – $599 monthly	135	24.37
$600 – $899 monthly	258	46.57
$900 – 1,199 monthly	88	15.88
$1,200 – $1,499 monthly	34	6.14
$1,500 – $1,799 monthly	12	2.17
$1,800 – $2,500 monthly	7	1.26
Not stated or not applicable	194	

Shelter cost to income ratio (from Q20 and Q22)

	Frequency	Percent
Less than 30% of gross household income	88	19.09
At least 30% of gross household income	373	80.91
Not stated or not applicable	287	

Shelter cost to income ratio, adjusted for amount of rent paid by Social Assistance

	Frequency	Percent
Less than 30% of gross household income	323	71.78
At least 30% of gross household income	127	28.22
Not stated or not applicable	298	

Overcrowded households — According to the National Occupancy Standard (from Q24, Q25, and Q27)

	Frequency	Percent
Not overcrowded	462	74.28
Overcrowded	160	25.72
Not known or not applicable	126	

Q28 ⇨ How would you rate the amount of space in your current housing?

	Frequency	Percent
Lots of extra space	38	6.00
Some extra space	84	13.27
Just enough space	268	42.34
Not enough space	173	27.33
Extremely crowded	70	11.06
Not stated or not applicable	115	

Q26 ⇨ How often do other people, who don't usually live with you, stay overnight or crash at your home?

	Frequency	Percent
Most nights	19	3.04
Some nights (1–4 times a week)	74	11.86
A few nights (less than once a week)	165	26.44
Almost never	366	58.65
Not stated or not applicable	124	

Housing stress

This is a crude indicator of housing stress, derived from SA-adjusted STIR, overcrowding, repairs needed, safety and financial concerns. It represents the sum of the various housing challenges identified by each respondent. For instance, if someone was living in an overcrowded dwelling, and they identified three repair needs and one safety concern, they would receive a housing stress score of 5. Scores run between 0 (no housing stress) to 40 (severe housing stress / homeless).

	Frequency	Percent
0 (no housing stress)	21	2.81
1 to 4	150	20.05
5 to 9	208	27.81
10 to 14	141	18.85
15 to 19	73	9.76
20 to 24	44	5.88
25 to 29	4	0.53
40 (homeless)	107	14.3

APPENDIX 3. Crosstabs with Homelessness

In all, 107 of the people who filled out the questionnaire were homeless or staying somewhere temporarily where they didn't pay any rent. These tables illustrate some of the differences between the housed and homeless respondents.

Homeless respondents were more likely to be male, and less likely to have children living with them, compared to the housed respondents. Homeless respondents were more likely to be Aboriginal than housed respondents. Also, while homeless respondents were less likely to receive Social Assistance than housed respondents, they were more likely to receive band or INAC Social Assistance.

Homeless respondents pointed to challenges in finding housing that differed somewhat from the challenges faced by housed respondents. These differences are illustrated in the table at the bottom of this Appendix.

	Male		Female	
	#	%	#	%
Housed	302	48.3	323	51.7
Homeless	60	58.2	43	41.8

	Partnered		Single	
	#	%	#	%
Housed	146	23.2	483	76.8
Homeless	20	19.6	82	80.4

	Not a single parent		Single parent	
	#	%	#	%
Housed	509	80.9	120	19.1
Homeless	91	89.2	11	10.8

	Not living with children		Living with children	
	#	%	#	%
Housed	449	70.1	192	30
Homeless	95	88.8	12	11.2

	Living with children		Has children who live elsewhere	
	#	%	#	%
Housed	196	78.4	54	21.6
Homeless	16	42.1	22	57.9

	14–24		25–34		35–44		45–54		55–64		65+	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Housed	75	21.1	121	19.5	109	17.6	146	23.6	123	19.8	46	7.4
Homeless	22	22.5	19	19.4	16	16.3	31	31.6	7	7.1	3	3.1

	Less than $1,200		$1,200–$9,999		$10,000–$19,999		$20,000–$29,999		$30,000–$39,999		$40,000–and up	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Housed	6	1.5	60	13.2	157	39.8	73	18.5	48	12.2	51	12.9
Homeless	2	3.8	18	34	18	34	8	15.1	3	5.7	4	7.4

(Income information missing: 300)

Household income	Didn't include SA		Included SA	
	#	%	#	%
Housed	175	28.1	448	71.9
Homeless	33	36.3	58	63.7

Household income	Didn't include INAC SA		Included INAC SA	
	#	%	#	%
Housed	557	89.4	66	10.6
Homeless	67	73.6	24	26.4

Q9 ⇨ What is limiting your choices in terms of where you live?

	TOTAL		Housed		Homeless	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
It's hard to find any vacancies	376	50%	314	49%	62	58%
It's hard to find a place where I can afford to pay the rent	435	58%	373	58%	62	58%
I can't afford the deposit and first / last month's rent	343	46%	281	44%	62	58%
I have pets, and some places don't allow pets	206	28%	184	29%	22	21%
I have children, and some places don't allow children	158	21%	143	22%	15	14%
I am a smoker, and some places don't allow smoking	215	29%	177	28%	38	36%
I have a physical disability and I need accessible housing	103	14%	90	14%	13	12%
I need supported housing	108	14%	82	13%	26	24%
Transportation is an issue for me, and I need to live near work / school / shopping	275	37%	231	36%	44	41%
I can't get a letter of reference from a landlord	90	12%	56	9%	34	32%
Some landlords require a criminal record check, which takes time and costs money	79	11%	60	9%	19	18%
I can't rent my own place because I am too young	26	4%	17	3%	9	8%
I can't find a landlord who will take me because I'm on social assistance	171	23%	132	21%	39	36%
Other (select to specify)	94	13%	71	11%	23	22%

APPENDIX 4. Crosstabs with Shelter Cost to Income Ratio

The Shelter Cost to Income Ratio is a straight-forward measure of a household's shelter costs, relative to household income. If a household is spending 30% or more of their before-tax income on housing, it is considered excessive.

The tables in this Appendix illustrate how some of the people who filled out the questionnaire were more likely than others to report high shelter costs. For instance, we can see that single respondents were much more likely to bear the burden of excessive shelter costs than those with partners. Also, lower-income households were more likely than those with more income to have excessive shelter costs.

Those whose household income included Social Assistance were also more likely than others to have excessive shelter costs; see Appendix 4 for an examination of how rent paid by Social Assistance offset this problem.

	Male		Female	
	#	%	#	%
Shelter cost less than 30% of income	36	41.9	50	58.1
Shelter cost at least 30% of income	179	48.8	188	51.2

	Partnered		Single	
	#	%	#	%
Shelter cost less than 30% of income	37	42	51	58
Shelter cost at least 30% of income	69	18.6	302	81.4

	Not a single parent		Single parent	
	#	%	#	%
Shelter cost less than 30% of income	77	87.5	11	12.5
Shelter cost at least 30% of income	284	76.6	87	23.4

	Not living with children		Living with children	
	#	%	#	%
Shelter cost less than 30% of income	58	65.9	30	34.1
Shelter cost at least 30% of income	250	67	123	33

	Living with children		Has children who live elsewhere	
	#	%	#	%
Shelter cost less than 30% of income	29	78.4	8	21.6
Shelter cost at least 30% of income	124	80	31	20

	Non Aboriginal		Aboriginal	
	#	%	#	%
Shelter cost less than 30% of income	57	65.5	30	34.5
Shelter cost at least 30% of income	257	69.6	112	30.4

	14–24		25–34		35–44		45–54		55–64		65+	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Shelter cost less than 30% of income	10	11.4	21	23.9	16	18.2	17	19.3	9	10.2	15	17.1
Shelter cost at least 30% of income	42	11.4	71	19.4	70	19.1	87	23.7	78	21.2	19	5.2

	Less than $1,200		$1,200–$9,999		$10,000–$19,999		$20,000–$29,999		$30,000–$39,999		$40,000–and up	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Shelter cost less than 30% of income	0	0	2	2.8	18	25	9	12.5	13	18.1	30	41.7
Shelter cost at least 30% of income	3	1.1	48	17	123	43.6	59	20.1	32	11.4	17	6

(Income information missing: 300)

	Didn't include SA		Included SA	
	#	%	#	%
Shelter cost less than 30% of income	54	61.4	34	38.6
Shelter cost at least 30% of income	77	20.8	294	79.2
(Information missing: 289)				

	Didn't include INAC SA		Included INAC SA	
	#	%	#	%
Shelter cost less than 30% of income	80	90.9	8	9.1
Shelter cost at least 30% of income	330	89	41	11
(Information missing: 289)				

APPENDIX 5. Crosstabs with Social Assistance Adjusted Shelter Cost to Income Ratio

Many of the questionnaire's respondents received Social Assistance, and of those receiving SA, many had all or part of their rent paid directly by SA.

This appendix explores the out-of-pocket cost of housing relative to household income, once the amount of rent paid directly by Social Assistance is taken into account. While Social Assistance buffered the high cost of housing for many of the respondents, some respondents were more likely to benefit from this subsidy than others. We can see from these crosstabs that respondents who received SA were less likely than other respondents to have excessive out-of-pocket shelter costs.

See Appendix 4 for an explanation of the Shelter to Income Ratio.

	Male		Female	
	#	%	#	%
Shelter cost less than 30% of income	146	46.1	171	53.9
Shelter cost at least 30% of income	65	52	60	48

	Partnered		Single	
	#	%	#	%
Shelter cost less than 30% of income	68	21.2	253	78.8
Shelter cost at least 30% of income	35	27.6	92	72.4

	Not a single parent		Single parent	
	#	%	#	%
Shelter cost less than 30% of income	252	78.5	69	21.5
Shelter cost at least 30% of income	100	78.7	27	21.3

	Not a living with children		Living with children	
	#	%	#	%
Shelter cost less than 30% of income	219	67.8	104	32.2
Shelter cost at least 30% of income	82	64.6	45	35.4

	Living with children		Has children who live elsewhere	
	#	%	#	%
Shelter cost less than 30% of income	102	76.1	32	23.9
Shelter cost at least 30% of income	47	87	7	13

	Non Aboriginal		Aboriginal	
	#	%	#	%
Shelter cost less than 30% of income	221	69.1	99	31
Shelter cost at least 30% of income	87	69.6	38	30.4

	14–24		25–34		35–44		45–54		55–64		65+	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Shelter cost less than 30% of income	7	8.4	57	17.8	68	21.2	82	25.6	67	20.9	19	5.9
Shelter cost at least 30% of income	22	17.6	34	27.2	18	14.4	19	15.2	17	13.6	15	12

	Less than $1,200		$1,200–$9,999		$10,000–$19,999		$20,000–$29,999		$30,000–$39,999		$40,000–and up	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Shelter cost less than 30% of income	2	0.8	37	14.4	112	43.8	47	18.4	25	9.8	33	12.9
Shelter cost at least 30% of income	1	1.1	12	13.2	26	28.6	21	23.1	18	19.8	13	14.3

(Income information missing: 300)

	Didn't include SA		Included SA	
	#	%	#	%
Shelter cost less than 30% of income	57	17.7	265	82.3
Shelter cost at least 30% of income	70	55.6	56	44.4
(Information missing: 289)				

	Didn't include INAC SA		Included INAC SA	
	#	%	#	%
Shelter cost less than 30% of income	282	87.6	40	12.4
Shelter cost at least 30% of income	120	95.2	6	4.8
(Information missing: 289)				

APPENDIX 6. Crosstabs with Overcrowding

According to the National Occupancy Standard, overcrowding was not a ubiquitous problem among the housed respondents to the survey. However, some individuals were more likely than others to be living in an overcrowded dwelling.

These crosstabs illustrate the similarities and differences between demographic groups of respondents when it came to overcrowding. While there were few differences, we can see that women were slightly more likely than men to live in overcrowded dwellings. Also, those on Social Assistance were slightly less likely than others to live in overcrowded dwellings. Please note that although those on SA had a lower relative risk of living in an overcrowded dwelling, the actual number of SA recipients who lived in an overcrowded situation was quite high.

	Male		Female	
	#	%	#	%
Dwelling is not overcrowded	229	51	220	49
Dwelling is overcrowded	67	42.7	90	57.3

	Partnered		Single	
	#	%	#	%
Dwelling is not overcrowded	96	21.2	357	78.8
Dwelling is overcrowded	44	27.8	114	72.2

	Not a single parent		Single parent	
	#	%	#	%
Dwelling is not overcrowded	367	81	86	19
Dwelling is overcrowded	127	80.4	31	19.6

	Not living with children		Living with children	
	#	%	#	%
Dwelling is not overcrowded	324	70.1	138	29.9
Dwelling is overcrowded	114	71.2	46	28.8

	Living with children		Has children who live elsewhere	
	#	%	#	%
Dwelling is not overcrowded	147	80.8	35	19.2
Dwelling is overcrowded	41	70.7	17	29.3

	Non Aboriginal		Aboriginal	
	#	%	#	%
Dwelling is not overcrowded	303	67.9	143	32.1
Dwelling is overcrowded	112	70.4	47	29.6

	14–24		25–34		35–44		45–54		55–64		65+	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Dwelling is not overcrowded	58	13	90	20.2	78	17.5	109	24.4	84	18.8	27	6
Dwelling is overcrowded	15	9.5	26	16.5	28	17.7	33	20.9	37	23.4	19	12

	Less than $1,200		$1,200–$9,999		$10,000–$19,999		$20,000–$29,999		$30,000–$39,999		$40,000–and up	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Dwelling is not overcrowded	3	1	47	16.3	114	39.6	55	19.1	39	13.5	30	10.4
Dwelling is overcrowded	3	3	11	11	41	41	17	17	8	8	20	20

(Income information missing: 300)

	Didn't include SA		Included SA	
	#	%	#	%
Dwelling is not overcrowded	114	25.5	333	74.5
Dwelling is overcrowded	55	34.6	104	65.4
(Information missing: 289)				

	Didn't include INAC SA		Included INAC SA	
	#	%	#	%
Dwelling is not overcrowded	403	90.2	44	9.8
Dwelling is overcrowded	141	88.7	18	11.3
(Information missing: 289)				

APPENDIX 7. Open-ended Responses

The housing adequacy questionnaire concluded with two open-ended questions: "What is the best thing about your housing?", and "If you could change one thing about your housing, what would it be?" This report includes a statistical summary of the responses, as well as some representative quotes.

Q29 ⇨ "What is the best thing about your housing?"

Response	Frequency
Location	**269**
Quiet, clean, safe, good for kids	135
Convenient	96
View, greenbelt, rural environment	38
Dwelling characteristics	**204**
Large, new, clean, yard, porch, warm, sunny	82
Private	30
Good landlord	29
Facilities — ie. windows, laundry, security, accessibility	34
Pets are allowed	18
No maintenance problems	11
Affordability and / or Utilities are included in rent	**87**
"It's a roof over my head"	**58**
Support	**27**
Family / friends	21
Extended support (ie. meals, structured activities)	6
"I own my home"	**21**

A few quotes:

Location

"I like the location of my trailer. It's on a quiet street with lots of kids. I feel very secure here."

"Being right downtown is good. Everything is in walking distance."

"I like the location. I am secluded with a wonderful view of the lake."

"Situation keeps me away from town and spending money I don't have."

Dwelling characteristics

"The best thing about my housing is that it's very big, has lots of windows so it's very bright as well. It has a huge back yard for my kids, and it's also quite quiet."

"The best thing about my housing is the fact that the roof does not leak."

"The best thing is my beautiful yard. I work hard on my flowers and garden. I like to have my coffee out there."

"I live far away from neighbours than I would in an apartment, so nobody complains about my child running."

"I'm on the second floor so I can have lots of natural light."

"I have a birdhouse on my balcony and the same birds come back every year. My building allows pets."

I am out of town and can have my two dogs."

"It's still in one piece."

Affordability

"It's not that expensive compared to the average rent in Whitehorse."

"It's cheap for a single occupancy."

"The best thing is the cheap rent even though the utilities are kind of expensive."

"I like that heat is included, especially in the winter time."

"I like the fact that everything is included so I don't have to run around every month paying certain bills."

"It's a roof over my head"

"I am not living in a camper anymore."

"I am thankful for what I have. At least I have a roof over my head."

"It beats sleeping in my jeep."

"It's not the campground or a filthy hotel or a falling apart apartment."

"I'm under a roof even though they're going to be tearing it down."

Support

"Everything is looked after. They shovel the walkways in the winter for me which I need since I'm in a wheelchair and it's tough getting around."

"My parents help me out a lot. Due to my accident I need the extra help."

"Living with good people I know."

"My friend that I live with. She's a great cook and I never need to make meals."

"Spending time with my dad."

"I own my home"

"It's ours and paid for."

"I own it, no rules or regulations."

"I own my own place and don't have to answer to anyone."

"I own it and I can do whatever I want to it."

Q30 ⇨ "If you could change one thing about your housing, what would it be?"

Response	Frequency
Improve the facilities	**189**
Features (add a kitchen, elevator etc.)	88
Larger space (more bedrooms etc.)	81
Accessibility (for wheelchairs etc.)	6
Building / yard cleanliness	6
Allow pets	6
Allow children	2
Change the situation or location	**171**
Move to a new situation	61
Move to a different neighbourhood	54
Change the neighbours	21
Have more privacy	15
Change landlords	10
Leave the Whitehorse area	6
Have bus service to the neighbourhood	4
Repairs and / or upgrades to the dwelling	**126**
Make it more affordable	**59**
Would not change anything	**49**
Own the home	**20**
Safety improvements	**12**
Better supports	**10**
More stability	**8**

A few quotes:

Improve the facilities

"I would like a fence for my kids and pets."

"If we can have a washer and dryer and another bedroom."

"I would change the rules to allow children and pets."

"I would love to have a greenhouse in my back yard."

"I wish I had the basics for a home, like running water, electrical sources and an indoor bathroom. Basic amenities."

"The width of the door and a wheelchair ramp as I have a friend with a wheelchair who cannot fit through my door. When my friend visits, he can only go as far as my garden."

"Have a washroom, bath and laundry. No bath or laundry done in over a year."

"Allow children so they don't have to sneak in, and install a ventilation system in the hallways."

Change the situation or location

"If I could, I would get rid of all my noisy neighbours."

"I like living downtown since everything is so close, but it would be better to live somewhere else downtown. There's sometimes violence in my neighbourhood."

"I would change my apartment to a house so I would not have to harass my kid about loud music."

"A safe and kid-friendly location. There are no parks, and it is not safe to let them ride their bikes without having someone to watch them."

"I would like to live in a more rural area."

"I would like a separate bedroom, bathroom, kitchen, dining room and living room. A place to live besides a hotel room."

"I would like to have a landlord who would fix things so I don't have to live with mould and a saggy ceiling in my basement. I don't like to be told there is no problem when there obviously is a problem."

"Location. There are no shops or services within walking distance. The bus schedule doesn't work well for finding work since it doesn't run in the evenings or Sunday. We, the poor, only get evening / weekend jobs."

"Being in a hotel, I would sooner have an affordable apartment, but there is a serious lack of social housing in Whitehorse."

Repairs and / or upgrades to the dwelling

"Repair the air leaks and get rid of mouldy areas in the house. Repair frost coming through the basement walls — it's very cold in the winter. My kids don't sleep in their basement rooms because it is very cold. It's costing us lots of fuel to heat this cold house, and we have to put plastic on all the windows to try and keep some heat in. I wish the house could be renovated properly."

"I wish all the switches would work. There's only one outlet in the bedroom."

"The general lack of maintenance. Everything needs to be fixed."

"I would love to fix it up with insulation and a reliable furnace. I heat with my stove for part of the winter due to the poor furnace, so it send my electricity bill soaring."

Make it more affordable

"Our rent went from $400 to $1200 in 4 to 5 years. It's impossible being a single mom, let alone a single mom going to school. I would really love to live in a place that's friendly and family-oriented, but there is no other suitable housing around that I can afford."

"I wish our housing was more affordable, but with five children, our options are limited."

"Lower the cost per month so I could afford it instead of having the government pay for it."

"Affordability. I would rather not be feeling like a parasite, unable to be self-sufficient."

"I would like a reasonably priced house to rent. I've been looking for a place for one and a half years, and can't find anything reasonably priced that accepts pets."

Would not change anything

"Nothing. For the moment it is all I need."

"I don't think I would change anything. I'm just happy the way things are. I don't need a huge house or to live in an expensive place. I appreciate what I have, and I'm content."

Own the home

"Buy the house from housing, because of the space, location, and that I want to be a home owner."

"I would like to own my own home where the kids can have the freedom to play."

"I would like to be able to own my own home, and put rent money towards purchasing it."

Safety improvements

"A second door for an emergency exit."

"I want a house with no stairs because I slip down the stairs."

"I would like to be in a safer area or situation."

"In my 4 years here I lived in campgrounds, filthy hotels and fallen apart apartments, and a mouldy cabin. I would change the health hazards."

Better supports

"Move to an elder's housing area / complex."

"Someone to live with."

"A friend to share the rent, help support, and get one another off the street."

"The basic impediment for any low income family getting housing is all the paperwork you need. Some with mental problems cannot figure out the paperwork. People with substance abuse problems don't understand the paperwork needed, or what they are signing."

"I'd like to have more information on how to get home improvements through government grants. Even though I'm disabled, I'd like to get this information."

"This is supposed to be a place for the disabled, but the elevator doesn't go to the basement where the laundry facilities are located. I had to get a friend to come over to do my laundry. I had to ask for the doors to be left open because it's hard for me to open them. I don't like living here. I'd rather stay with my husband."

More stability

"There are far too many "temporary" rentals or house-sits in Whitehorse, which do not fit the requirements of a single parent with a child. No stability."

"I would like it to be permanent. I only have these accommodations until May 31, because it is up for sale."

"That they weren't tearing it down at the end of the month because I don't have a place lined up to stay."

APPENDIX 8. Whitehorse Housing Adequacy Questionnaire

What is this questionnaire about?

The Yukon Anti-Poverty Coalition and the Yukon Bureau of Statistics are working together on behalf of the Department of Health and Social Services to collect information on housing adequacy issues in Whitehorse.

Should I fill out this questionnaire?

If you are an adult or young person living on your own in Whitehorse, and housing is a concern for you, we invite you to fill out this questionnaire. Please complete the questionnaire only once.

How will my information be used?

Yukon Government departments will use this information to identify problems and funding priorities in the area of housing.

Why is my information important?

The information you provide here will help us understand the challenges individuals and families may have in finding affordable, adequate, stable, and secure housing.

How will my privacy be protected?

This is a voluntary questionnaire, and individual responses will be kept confidential. Your responses will be combined with others, so nobody will be able to identify you in the project report. Your responses will not affect Social Assistance or any other programs you may participate in.

If I have questions, or if I need help filling out the questionnaire, who can I call?

For help with the questionnaire, please call the Bureau of Statistics at 667-8029.

Une version français de ce questionnaire est disponible sur demande. Pour obtenir de plus amples renseignements, veuillez communiquer avec Marcelle Dubé au 667-3010.

1. What type of housing do you currently live in?

- ☐ Tent
- ☐ Campsite
- ☐ Camper, van, bus or other vehicle
- ☐ Squat / abandoned building
- ☐ Emergency shelter
- ☐ Hotel / motel room
- ☐ Staying temporarily with family or friends
- ☐ Couch surfing
- ☐ Subsidized housing (eg., Grey Mountain Housing or Whitehorse Housing)
- ☐ Approved home
- ☐ Foster home
- ☐ Group home
- ☐ Supported housing
- ☐ Student residence
- ☐ Rented room in a house or apartment
- ☐ Rented suite in a house
- ☐ Apartment
- ☐ Cabin
- ☐ Mobile home (trailer)
- ☐ House, townhouse or duplex
- ☐ No housing
- ☐ Other _____

2. Which neighbourhood do you live in? _____

3. **Where you currently live or stay, do you have any of the following limitations? (Check all that apply:)**

- ☐ No electricity
- ☐ No running water
- ☐ No kitchen or cooking facilities
- ☐ No indoor bathroom
- ☐ No laundry facilities
- ☐ Shared kitchen
- ☐ Shared bathroom
- ☐ Shared laundry facilities

4. **Overall, how would you rate the condition of your current housing?**

- ☐ Excellent
- ☐ Very good
- ☐ It is okay
- ☐ It needs some work
- ☐ It needs a lot of work
- ☐ Unsure

5. **Where you currently live or stay, do you have any of the following concerns? (Check all that apply:)**

- ☐ Leaky roof
- ☐ Mould, mildew or damp walls and ceiling
- ☐ Cracks in the walls or ceiling
- ☐ Rotting or sagging floors
- ☐ Potential safety hazards (broken steps, etc.)
- ☐ No working smoke alarm
- ☐ Mice or insect problems
- ☐ Leaky taps or pipes, or other plumbing problems
- ☐ Frozen pipes or drains
- ☐ Broken lights, switches, outlets, or bad wiring
- ☐ Cracked or broken windows
- ☐ Broken or unreliable furnace
- ☐ Lack of heat in winter

6. **Where you currently live or stay, do you have any of the following concerns? (Check all that apply:)**

- ☐ Unsafe drug or alcohol use by housemates or neighbours
- ☐ Violence or threats in the home or neighbourhood
- ☐ Noisy neighbourhood (traffic or other activity)
- ☐ I have had things stolen from me where I currently live or stay
- ☐ I have felt threatened or unsafe where I currently live or stay
- ☐ Sometimes my family or friends do things that get me in trouble, or could get me evicted

7. **Do you have any of the following financial concerns? (Check all that apply:)**

- ☐ Sometimes I have a hard time paying utility bills (heat, electricity)
- ☐ Sometimes I run short of grocery money
- ☐ Sometimes I can't pay my rent on time
- ☐ I have a hard time finding a reliable room-mate to help pay the bills
- ☐ I have other financial concerns: _____

8. **To what extent do you feel that you have real choices in terms of where you live?**

- ☐ I feel that I have a lot of choice
- ☐ I feel that I have some choice
- ☐ Neutral / Don't know
- ☐ I feel that my choices are kind of limited
- ☐ I feel that my choices are very limited

9. **What is limiting your choices in terms of where you live? Please check all that apply.**

- ☐ It's hard to find any vacancies
- ☐ It's hard to find a place where I can afford to pay the rent
- ☐ I can't afford the deposit and first / last month's rent
- ☐ I have pets, and some places don't allow pets
- ☐ I have children, and some places don't allow children
- ☐ I am a smoker, and some places don't allow smoking
- ☐ I have a physical disability and I need accessible housing

- ☐ I need supported housing
- ☐ Transportation is an issue for me, and I need to live near work / school / shopping
- ☐ I can't get a letter of reference from a landlord
- ☐ Some landlords require a criminal record check, which takes time and costs money
- ☐ I can't rent my own place because I am too young
- ☐ I can't find a landlord who will take me because I'm on social assistance
- ☐ Other _____

10. How long have you lived in the Whitehorse area, in total?

- ☐ Less than 6 months
- ☐ 6 months to 1 year
- ☐ Between 1 and 2 years
- ☐ Between 2 and 5 years
- ☐ Between 5 and 10 years
- ☐ More than 10 years
- ☐ All my life

11. How long have you lived in the Yukon, in total?

- ☐ Less than 6 months
- ☐ 6 months to 1 year
- ☐ Between 1 and 2 years
- ☐ Between 2 and 5 years
- ☐ Between 5 and 10 years
- ☐ More than 10 years
- ☐ All my life

12. How long have you lived in Canada, in total?

- ☐ Less than 6 months
- ☐ 6 months to 1 year
- ☐ Between 1 and 2 years
- ☐ Between 2 and 5 years
- ☐ Between 5 and 10 years
- ☐ More than 10 years
- ☐ All my life

13. In what country were you born? _____

14. When were you born? _____ / _____ / _____
Month *Day* *Year*

15. You are:

- ☐ Male
- ☐ Female

16. You are:

- ☐ Single
- ☐ In a common-law relationship
- ☐ Married
- ☐ Separated
- ☐ Divorced
- ☐ Widowed

17. How many children do you have, if any? Please include step-children.

- ☐ No children
- ☐ Number of children age 0–17, who live with you at least part time: _____
- ☐ Number of children age 18 and older, who live with you at least part time: _____
- ☐ Number of children age 0–17 who live somewhere else: _____
- ☐ Number of children age 18 and older, who live somewhere else: _____

18. Are you Aboriginal?

- ☐ No
- ☐ Yes: a Yukon First Nation
- ☐ Yes: Other First Nation, Inuit, or native
- ☐ Yes: Métis, mixed

19. Over the past year, what were the main sources of income for your household? Please include the income of everyone who currently lives with you and helps pay the bills. If you are single, just give your personal income sources. (Check all that apply:)

- ☐ Employment income (Pay cheques)
- ☐ Self-employment income (from contract work, a home business, etc.)
- ☐ Employment insurance (EI)
- ☐ Worker's compensation
- ☐ Student loans and / or grants
- ☐ Social assistance (YTG)
- ☐ Social assistance (Band / INAC)
- ☐ Disability supplementary allowance
- ☐ Child / spousal support payments
- ☐ GST rebate
- ☐ Child Tax Credit
- ☐ Government pensions (Canada Pension Plan)
- ☐ Retirement income and private pensions
- ☐ Disability pension (Canada Pension Plan)
- ☐ Long-term disability (from workplace insurance)
- ☐ Other _____

20. What was your approximate household income from all sources (before taxes)? Please include the income of everyone who currently lives with you and helps pay the bills. If you are single, just give your personal income.

Total household income in the last month: $ _____

Total household income for last year (2009): $ _____

21. Do you rent or own your current housing?

- ☐ I am a renter
- ☐ I own my home
- ☐ I live with a partner or family member who owns the home
- ☐ I / we own our home, but we pay pad rent or condo fees
- ☐ Other _____

22. What is the total monthly rent (or mortgage) where you live?

My total monthly rent or mortgage is: $ _____

I personally pay this much of it: $ _____

Social Assistance pays this much of it: $ _____

Other housemates pay this much of it: $ _____

- ☐ Don't know
- ☐ Not applicable

23. Does your rent include: (Check all that apply)

- ☐ Heat?
- ☐ Electricity?
- ☐ Telephone?
- ☐ Internet?
- ☐ Cable?
- ☐ Laundry?
- ☐ None / not applicable

24. Which best describes your household at this time?

- ☐ Single person living alone
- ☐ Single person with housemates
- ☐ Couple without children
- ☐ Couple with children
- ☐ Couple or family with other housemates
- ☐ Two or more couples sharing housing
- ☐ Single parent family with children
- ☐ Extended family (relatives sharing housing)
- ☐ Other _____

25. Including you, but not including house guests, how many people live in your current household?

Total # of people: _____

# of boys (age 0–4) _____ # of boys (age 5–17) _____

# of girls (age 0–4) _____ # of girls (age 5–17) _____

# of adults (18 and over): _____

26. How often do other people, who don't usually live with you, stay overnight or crash at your home?

- ☐ Most nights (at least 5 times a week)
- ☐ Some nights (1 to 4 times a week, on average)
- ☐ A few nights (occasionally, but less than once a week)
- ☐ Almost never

27. How many bedrooms are there in your current housing?

- ☐ None (bachelor or single room)
- ☐ 1 bedroom
- ☐ 2 bedrooms
- ☐ 3 bedrooms
- ☐ 4 bedrooms
- ☐ More than 4 bedrooms

28. How would you rate the amount of space in your current housing?

- ☐ More than I need- lots of extra space
- ☐ Some extra space
- ☐ Just enough space
- ☐ Not enough space
- ☐ Extremely crowded

29. What is the best thing about your housing?

30. If you could change one thing about your housing, what would it be?

Thank you for completing this questionnaire!

APPENDIX 9. Questionnaire sur les conditions de logement à Whitehorse

En quoi consiste ce questionnaire?

La Yukon Anti-Poverty Coalition et le Bureau des statistiques du Yukon collaborent, au nom du ministère de la Santé et des Affaires sociales, en vue d'obtenir des renseignements sur les problèmes liés aux conditions de logement à Whitehorse.

Est-ce que je devrais remplir ce questionnaire?

Si vous vivez à Whitehorse, êtes un adulte ou un jeune n'habitant plus chez ses parents, et si la situation du logement vous préoccupe, nous vous invitons à remplir ce questionnaire. S.V.P., ne remplissez ce questionnaire qu'une seule fois.

De quelle façon mes renseignements seront-ils utilisés?

Les représentants des divers ministères du gouvernement du Yukon se baseront sur ces renseignements pour recenser les problèmes et établir les priorités pour l'allocation de fonds en matière de logement.

Pourquoi les renseignements que je fournis sont-ils importants?

Les renseignements que vous fournissez dans ce questionnaire vont nous aider à comprendre les défis auxquels font face les personnes et les familles qui essaient de trouver un logement adéquat, à prix abordable et offrant stabilité et sécurité.

De quelle façon ma vie privée sera-t-elle protégée?

Ce questionnaire est rempli de façon volontaire et les réponses sont confidentielles. Celles-ci seront ajoutées aux réponses des autres personnes qui auront répondu au questionnaire, ce qui éliminera toute possibilité que votre identité soit révélée dans le rapport de projet. Vos réponses n'auront aucune répercussion sur l'assistance sociale dont vous bénéficiez ou sur tout autre programme auquel vous participez.

Si j'ai des questions ou si j'ai besoin d'aide pour remplir le questionnaire, à qui puis-je m'adresser?

Pour obtenir de l'aide au sujet de ce questionnaire, veuillez appeler le
Bureau des statistiques au 667-8029.

1. Quel type de logement habitez-vous en ce moment?

- ☐ Tente
- ☐ Terrain de camping
- ☐ Campeur, fourgonnette, autobus ou autre véhicule
- ☐ Local vide / bâtiment abandonné
- ☐ Refuge d'urgence
- ☐ Chambre d'hôtel ou de motel
- ☐ Chez des amis ou des membres de ma famille, de façon temporaire
- ☐ Où je peux (d'un endroit à l'autre)
- ☐ Logement subventionné (p. ex. Grey Mountain Housing ou Office d'habitation de Whitehorse)
- ☐ Foyer agréé
- ☐ Foyer d'accueil
- ☐ Foyer de groupe
- ☐ Maison d'hébergement avec personnel aidant
- ☐ Résidence pour étudiants
- ☐ Chambre louée dans une maison ou dans un appartement
- ☐ Appartement loué dans une maison
- ☐ Appartement
- ☐ Cabane
- ☐ Maison mobile (roulotte)
- ☐ Maison, semi-détaché ou duplex
- ☐ Sans logement
- ☐ Autre _____

2. Dans quel quartier habitez-vous? _____

3. **Parmi les problèmes suivants, lesquels s'appliquent à l'endroit où vous habitez? (Cochez toutes les réponses pertinentes :)**

- ☐ Pas d'électricité
- ☐ Pas d'eau courante
- ☐ Pas de cuisine ou pas d'installations pour faire la cuisine
- ☐ Pas de salle de bain intérieure
- ☐ Pas d'installations pour faire la lessive
- ☐ Cuisine partagée
- ☐ Salle de bain partagée
- ☐ Installations de lessive partagées

4. **De façon générale, quelle évaluation faites-vous de l'état de votre logement actuel?**

- ☐ Excellent
- ☐ Très bon
- ☐ Acceptable
- ☐ Il y a quelques réparations à faire
- ☐ Il y a beaucoup de réparations à faire
- ☐ Incertain

5. **Parmi les problèmes suivants, lesquels s'appliquent à l'endroit où vous habitez? (Cochez toutes les réponses pertinentes :)**

- ☐ Toit qui coule
- ☐ Moisissure, odeur de moisi, murs ou plafonds humides
- ☐ Crevasses dans les murs ou dans les plafonds
- ☐ Planchers qui pourrissent ou qui s'affaissent
- ☐ Risques d'accident (marches brisées, etc.)
- ☐ Détecteurs de fumée absents ou défectueux
- ☐ Présence de souris ou d'insectes
- ☐ Robinets ou tuyaux qui fuient ou autres problèmes de plomberie
- ☐ Tuyaux ou canalisations qui gèlent

- ☐ Lumières, prises de courant, installation électrique ou interrupteurs défectueux
- ☐ Fenêtres fissurées ou cassées
- ☐ Générateur de chaleur défectueux ou peu fiable
- ☐ Chauffage insuffisant en hiver

6. Parmi les problèmes suivants, lesquels s'appliquent à l'endroit où vous habitez? (Cochez toutes les réponses pertinentes :)

- ☐ Consommation risquée de drogues ou d'alcool par des colocataires ou des voisins
- ☐ Violence ou menaces à la maison ou dans le voisinage
- ☐ Environnement bruyant (circulation ou autres activités)
- ☐ On m'a volé certains articles
- ☐ Je ne me sens pas en sécurité
- ☐ Des membres de ma famille ou des amis commettent quelquefois des actes qui me causent des ennuis ou qui pourraient me faire expulser

7. Éprouvez-vous certaines difficultés financières? (Cochez toutes les réponses pertinentes :)

- ☐ Quelquefois, j'ai de la difficulté à payer la facture de services publics (chauffage, électricité)
- ☐ Il m'arrive parfois de manquer d'argent pour l'épicerie
- ☐ Certaines fois, je suis incapable de payer mon loyer à temps
- ☐ J'ai beaucoup de difficultés à trouver un colocataire fiable pour partager les dépenses
- ☐ J'ai d'autres difficultés financières : _____

8. Quelle est votre impression quant aux choix de logement qui s'offrent à vous?

- ☐ J'ai le sentiment d'avoir beaucoup de choix
- ☐ J'ai le sentiment d'avoir quelques choix
- ☐ Sans opinion / Je ne sais pas
- ☐ J'ai le sentiment que mes choix sont plutôt limités
- ☐ J'ai le sentiment que mes choix sont très limités

9. Quels sont les facteurs qui contribuent à limiter vos choix de logement? (Cochez toutes les réponses pertinentes :)

- ☐ Il est difficile de trouver des logements libres
- ☐ Il est difficile de trouver un logement pour lequel je suis capable de payer le loyer
- ☐ Je suis incapable d'effectuer le dépôt de sécurité en plus du paiement du loyer pour le premier ou le dernier mois
- ☐ J'ai des animaux de compagnie, et certains endroits n'autorisent pas les animaux
- ☐ J'ai des enfants, et certains endroits n'acceptent pas les enfants
- ☐ Je fume, et certains endroits refusent les fumeurs
- ☐ J'ai un handicap physique et j'ai besoin d'un endroit accessible
- ☐ J'ai besoin d'une maison d'hébergement avec du personnel aidant
- ☐ Je dois demeurer tout près de mon travail, de l'école ou des magasins pour des raisons liées au transport
- ☐ Je ne peux pas obtenir de lettre de recommandation d'un propriétaire
- ☐ Certains propriétaires exigent la vérification du casier judiciaire, ce qui demande du temps et coûte de l'argent
- ☐ Je ne réussis pas à louer un appartement car je suis trop jeune
- ☐ Je ne réussis pas louer un appartement car je bénéficie de l'assistance sociale
- ☐ Autre _____

10. En tout, depuis combien de temps vivez-vous dans le secteur de Whitehorse?

- ☐ Moins de 6 mois
- ☐ 6 mois à 1 an
- ☐ 1 à 2 ans
- ☐ 2 à 5 ans
- ☐ 5 à 10 ans
- ☐ Plus de 10 ans
- ☐ Depuis toujours

11. En tout, depuis combien de temps vivez-vous au Yukon?

- ☐ Moins de 6 mois
- ☐ 6 mois à 1 an
- ☐ 1 à 2 ans
- ☐ 2 à 5 ans
- ☐ 5 à 10 ans
- ☐ Plus de 10 ans
- ☐ Depuis toujours

12. En tout, depuis combien de temps vivez-vous au Canada?

- ☐ Moins de 6 mois
- ☐ 6 mois à 1 an
- ☐ 1 à 2 ans
- ☐ 2 à 5 ans
- ☐ 5 à 10 ans
- ☐ Plus de 10 ans
- ☐ Depuis toujours

13. Dans quel pays êtes-vous né? _____

14. En quelle année êtes-vous né? _____ - _____ - _____
Année *Mois* *Jour*

15. Vous êtes :

- ☐ Un homme
- ☐ Une femme

16. Vous êtes :

- ☐ Célibataire
- ☐ En union de fait
- ☐ Marié
- ☐ Séparé
- ☐ Divorcé
- ☐ Veuf

17. Combien d'enfants avez-vous? Incluez aussi les enfants du conjoint.

- ☐ Je n'ai pas d'enfants
- ☐ Nombre d'enfants de 0 à 17 mois qui vivent avec vous au moins une partie du temps : _____
- ☐ Nombre d'enfants de 18 ans ou plus qui vivent avec vous au moins une partie du temps : _____
- ☐ Nombre d'enfants de 0 à 17 mois qui résident ailleurs : _____
- ☐ Nombre d'enfants de 18 ans ou plus qui résident ailleurs : _____

18. Êtes-vous autochtone?

- ☐ Non
- ☐ Oui : je fais partie d'une Première nation du Yukon
- ☐ Oui : je fais partie d'une autre Première nation ou je suis Inuit ou Indien inscrit
- ☐ Oui : Métis, en partie autochtone

19. Au cours de la dernière année, quelles ont été les principales sources de revenus de votre ménage? Veuillez inclure le revenu de chaque personne qui vit présentement avec vous et partage les dépenses. Si vous vivez seul, indiquez simplement vos sources de revenus personnels. (Cochez toutes les réponses pertinentes :)

- ☐ Revenus d'emploi (chèques de paie)
- ☐ Revenus de travail autonome (travail contractuel, entreprise à domicile, etc.)
- ☐ Assurance-emploi (AE)
- ☐ Indemnisation de la C.S.S.T.
- ☐ Prêt étudiant ou subvention
- ☐ Assistance sociale (GY)
- ☐ Assistance sociale (Première nation / AINC)

☐ Allocation supplémentaire pour invalidité

☐ Revenus de pension alimentaire pour enfants ou pour conjoint

☐ Remboursement de T.P.S.

☐ Crédit d'impôt pour enfants

☐ Pension du gouvernement (Régime de pensions du Canada)

☐ Revenu de retraite et régime complémentaire de retraite

☐ Prestation d'invalidité (Régime de pensions du Canada)

☐ Prestation d'invalidité de longue durée (régime d'assurance de mon employeur)

☐ Autre _____

20. Approximativement, à combien s'élève le revenu familial en tenant compte de toutes les sources de revenus (avant impôts)? Veuillez inclure le revenu de chaque personne qui vit présentement avec vous et partage les dépenses. Si vous vivez seul, indiquez simplement vos revenus personnels.

Revenu total du ménage pour le mois dernier : _____ $

Revenu total du ménage pour l'an dernier (2009) : _____ $

21. Êtes-vous locataire ou propriétaire du logement que vous habitez en ce moment?

☐ Je suis locataire

☐ Je suis propriétaire

☐ Je vis avec un conjoint ou un membre de ma famille qui est propriétaire du logement

☐ Le logement est à moi / à nous, mais il y a des frais de location d'emplacement ou de condo

☐ Autre _____

22. À combien s'élève votre loyer ou versement hypothécaire mensuel?

Chaque mois, mes frais de loyer ou mon versement hypothécaire s'élève à : _____ $

De cette somme, je paie : _____ $

L'assistance sociale paie : _____ $

Mes colocataires paient : _____ $

☐ Je ne sais pas

☐ Sans objet

23.Qu'y a-t-il d'inclus dans le montant du loyer? (Cochez toutes les réponses pertinentes :)

- ☐ Chauffage
- ☐ Électricité
- ☐ Téléphone
- ☐ Internet
- ☐ Câble
- ☐ Buanderie
- ☐ Rien / sans objet

24.Quelle description convient le mieux à l'égard de votre ménage en ce moment?

- ☐ Célibataire vivant seul
- ☐ Célibataire vivant avec des colocataires
- ☐ Couple sans enfant
- ☐ Couple avec enfants
- ☐ Couple ou famille avec colocataires
- ☐ Deux couples ou plus partageant un logement
- ☐ Famille monoparentale avec enfants
- ☐ Famille élargie (partage du logement avec des proches parents)
- ☐ Autre _____

25.Combien de personnes habitent le logement que vous occupez en ce moment (y compris vous-même, mais non les invités)?

Nombre total de personnes : _____

Nombre de garçons (âgés de 0 à 4 ans) : _____ Nombre de garçons (âgés de 5 à 17 ans) : _____

Nombre de filles (âgées de 0 à 4 ans) : _____ Nombre de filles (âgées de 5 à 17 ans) : _____

Nombre d'adultes (âgés de 18 ans ou plus) : _____

26.Y a-t-il souvent d'autres personnes qui viennent passer la nuit ou encore qui s'installent chez vous sans invitation, même si elles n'habitent pas habituellement avec vous?

- ☐ La plupart du temps (au moins 5 fois par semaine)
- ☐ Certaines nuits (de 1 à 4 fois par semaine, en moyenne)
- ☐ Quelques nuits (occasionnellement, mais moins d'une fois par semaine)
- ☐ Presque jamais

27. Combien y a-t-il de chambres dans votre logement actuel?

- ☐ Aucune (studio ou chambre individuelle)
- ☐ 1 chambre
- ☐ 2 chambres
- ☐ 3 chambres
- ☐ 4 chambres
- ☐ Plus de 4 chambres

28. Quelle évaluation faites-vous de l'espace dans votre logement actuel?

- ☐ Il y a beaucoup d'espace
- ☐ plus que j'en ai vraiment besoin
- ☐ Il y a un peu d'espace supplémentaire
- ☐ Il y a juste assez d'espace
- ☐ Il n'y a pas assez d'espace
- ☐ Nous sommes très à l'étroit

29. Quelle est la plus belle caractéristique de votre logement?

_____

_____

30. Si vous pouviez modifier une chose dans votre logement, qu'est-ce que ce serait?

_____

_____

Merci d'avoir répondu à ce questionnaire!

An English version of this questionnaire is available on request.
For more information, please contact Marcelle Dubé at 667-3010.